policy of encouraging export of processed value added items instead of raw materials.

Delay in completion of coal projects due to rehabilitation problems

*376. SHRI GOPALSINGH G. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that work on the coal projects is not being completed as per schedule due to rehabilitation problems;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what are the details of the projects which have been affected by these problems and could not be completed as per schedule; and

(d) what efforts have been made by Government at Central level to resolve this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Some major on-going coal projects have suffered time overrun due to problems associated with the rehabilitation of persons whose lands have been acquired. These projects are :—

1. Block-II Opencast (Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.).
2. Sonepur Bazari 'A' Opencast (Eastern Coalfields Ltd.).
3. Kottadih Opencast (Eastern Coalfields Ltd.).
4. Jambad Opencast (Eastern Coalfields Ltd.).
5. Khadia Opencast (Northern Coalfields Ltd.).
6. Ramagundam Opencast-III (Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.).

(d) A rehabilitation package for land losers in Sonepur Bazari 'A' Opencast project (West Bengal) was formulated and guidelines in this regard were circulated to Coal India Ltd. for implementation in May 1990. This package of rehabilitation was subsequently extended in October 1990 to cover all projects having problems of rehabilitation of displaced persons.

Changes in Value Addition Norms

*377. DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of recommendations of the Committee constituted by Government to suggest changes in the Value Addition Norms of 100 per cent Export Oriented Units;

(b) what are the details of strategies and methods evolved by Government to achieve the export target fixed for the current year at $ 20.1 billion which envisages a growth of 12.8 per cent over the previous year;

(c) whether Government are considering the suggestion of Industry for the appointment of a Standing Committee of the Ministries of Commerce and Finance to look into the problems on the export front; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The main recommendation of this Committee is the revision of the Value Addition formula on net foreign exchange basis in which, cost of capital goods for large projects is proposed to be amortized over a period of seven years. Other recommendations include a standard value addition norm for all industries and the export turnover criterion for prospective EOU/EPZ units being expressed in US Dollars.

(b) The short term action plan for imparting the requisite export momentum includes measures for streamlining of policies and procedures as also suggestions on macro-economic policy issues.

Besides, 34 commodities have been identified for extreme focus in sectors with potential for a quantum increase in exports.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Scientific mining by coal companies

*378. SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY :
SHRI SUKOMAL SEN :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that coal mines were nationalised in 1972 for scientific mining;

(b) if so, whether it is being followed by Coal India units like BCCL;

(c) whether any breach in this regard has come to the notice of Government; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SH. AJIT KUMAR PANJA) : (a) The exploitation of labour, scant regard for conservation, safety and scientific mining, stagnation of production and lack of investment in the private sector were the main factors leading to the nationalisation of coal industry.

(b) Yes, Sir. Scientific mining has been resorted to in both underground and opencast mines of Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries including BCCL by way of introducing appropriate modern mining technologies/equipment in opencast and underground mines.

(c) and (d) The constraints experienced in the operation of such technologies include inadequate capacity of equipments, difficulties in spares availability, mis-match of equipments, inadequate and interrupted supply of power problem of ground control & related geo-mining problems.

कोयला केन्द्रों पर सरकार का नियंत्रण होने से कोयले की आपूर्ति पर पड़ा प्रतिकूल प्रभाव

*379. **श्री राम सिंह राठवा :**
चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह :

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा कोयला केन्द्रों को अपने नियंत्रण में लिए जाने के बाद से ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों और कारखानों के लिए कोयले की आपूर्ति पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि घटिया किस्म के कोयले की आपूर्ति का विद्युत उत्पादन पर विशेष रूप से गुजरात और उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्युत उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या उपचारी कदम उठाए हैं ?

कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजीत कुमार पांजा) : (क) इस संबंध में माननीय सदस्य का आशय कोयला उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् उसके कार्य-निष्पादन से है । 1972-73 के दौरान अखिल भारतीय उत्पादन जो कि लगभग 77 मिलियन टन था, 1991-92 में बढ़कर 229 मिलियन टन हो गया तथा उसके 1992-93 में बढ़कर 238 मिलियन टन होने की संभावना है । वर्ष 1972-73 में किए गए 70 मिलियन टन के प्रेषण की तुलना में यह वर्ष 1991-92 में बढ़कर 218 मिलियन टन हो गया । वर्ष 1992-93 में 233 मिलियन टन प्रेषण होने की संभावना है । वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान विद्युत क्षेत्र को 137 मिलियन टन कोयले का प्रेषण किया गया जिसके 1992-93 के दौरान बढ़कर 150 मिलियन टन तक पहुंच जाने की संभावना है ।

(ख) और (ग) गुजरात तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के विद्युत बोर्डों से किए गए कोयले की आपूर्ति की गुणवत्ता के बारे में कुछ शिकायत प्राप्त हुई हैं । ये शिकायतें